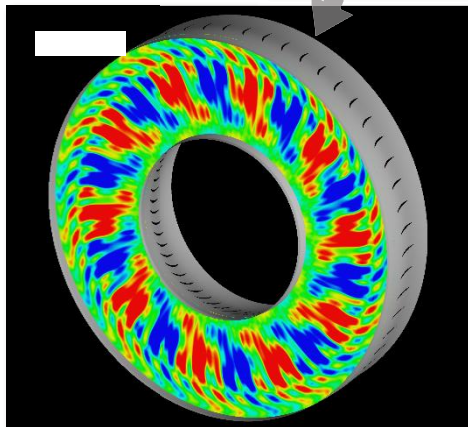
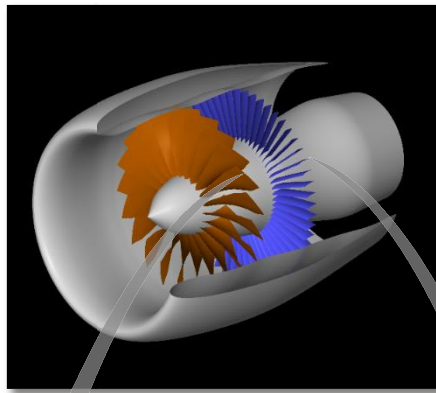
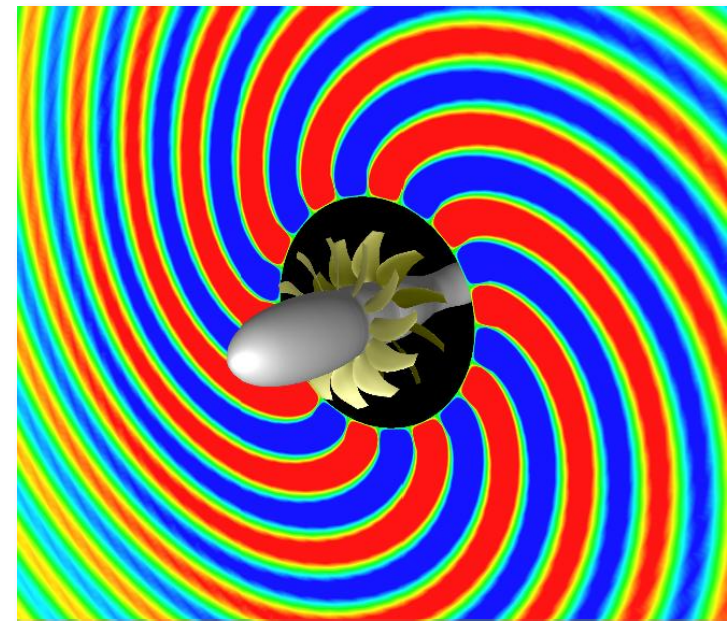
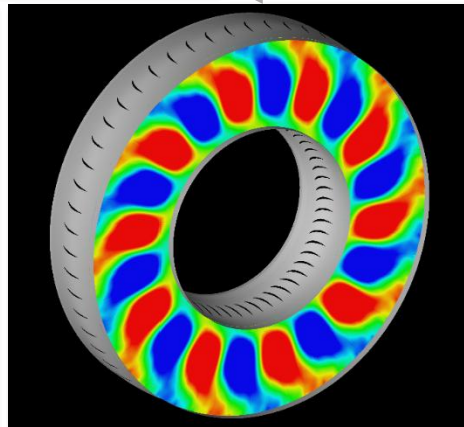


# The Role of Flow Diagnostic Techniques in Fan and Open Rotor Noise Modeling

**Ed Envia, Acoustics Branch  
NASA Glenn Research Center**



Fan/OGV Interaction Noise (2BPF Tone)



Aft Rotor Noise Wavefronts (BPF Tone)

# Outline



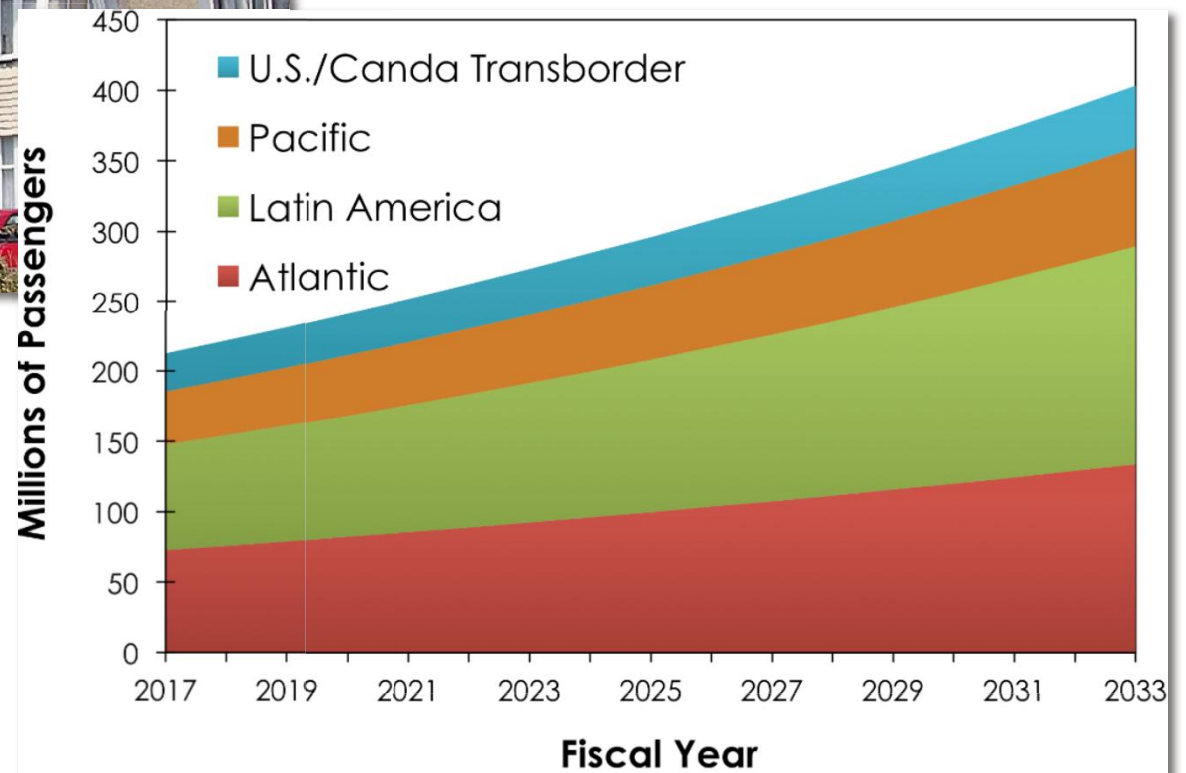
- **Motivation**
- **Turbomachinery Noise Sources**
- **Noise Prediction Strategies**
- **Role of Diagnostic Techniques & Their Synergy With Prediction Tools**
- **Summary**

# Motivation



Environmental Impact of  
Aviation Noise

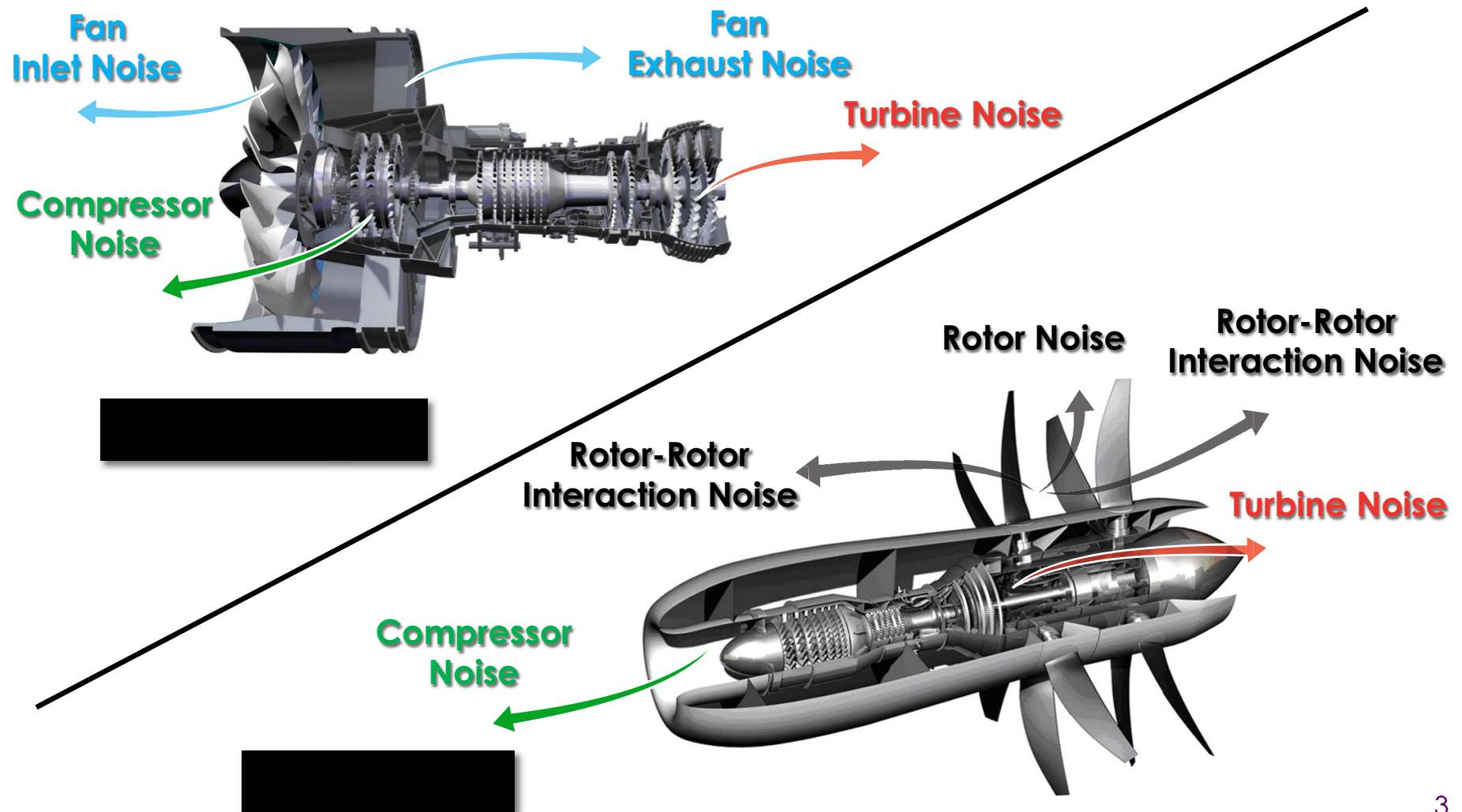
Projected Growth of  
Air Traffic in the U.S.



# Turbomachinery Noise Sources



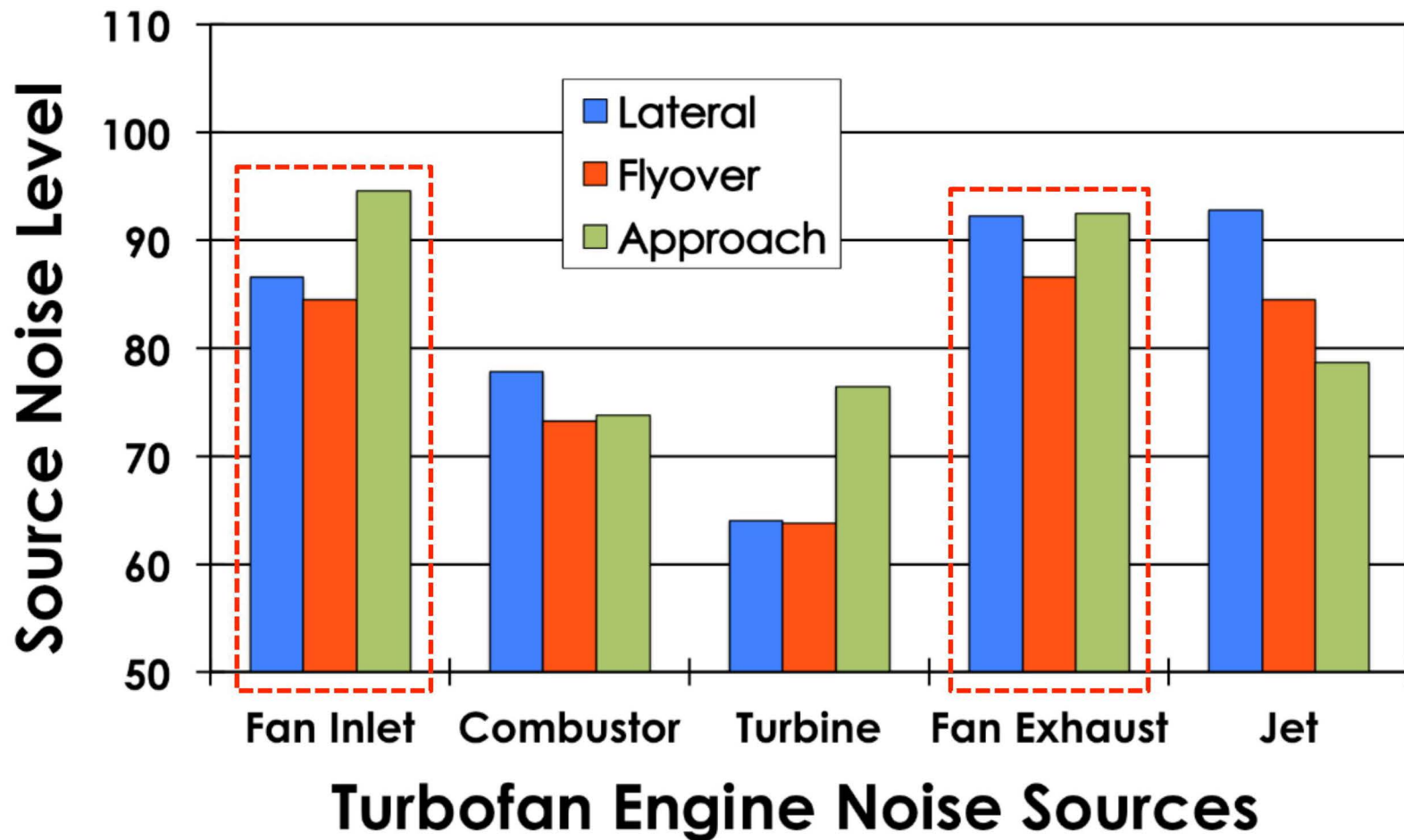
- Turbomachinery noise is a byproduct of the interaction of flow perturbations with rotating and stationary blade rows.



# Hierarchy of Noise Sources



- Propulsor (fan and open rotor) is a principle source of modern aircraft engine noise.

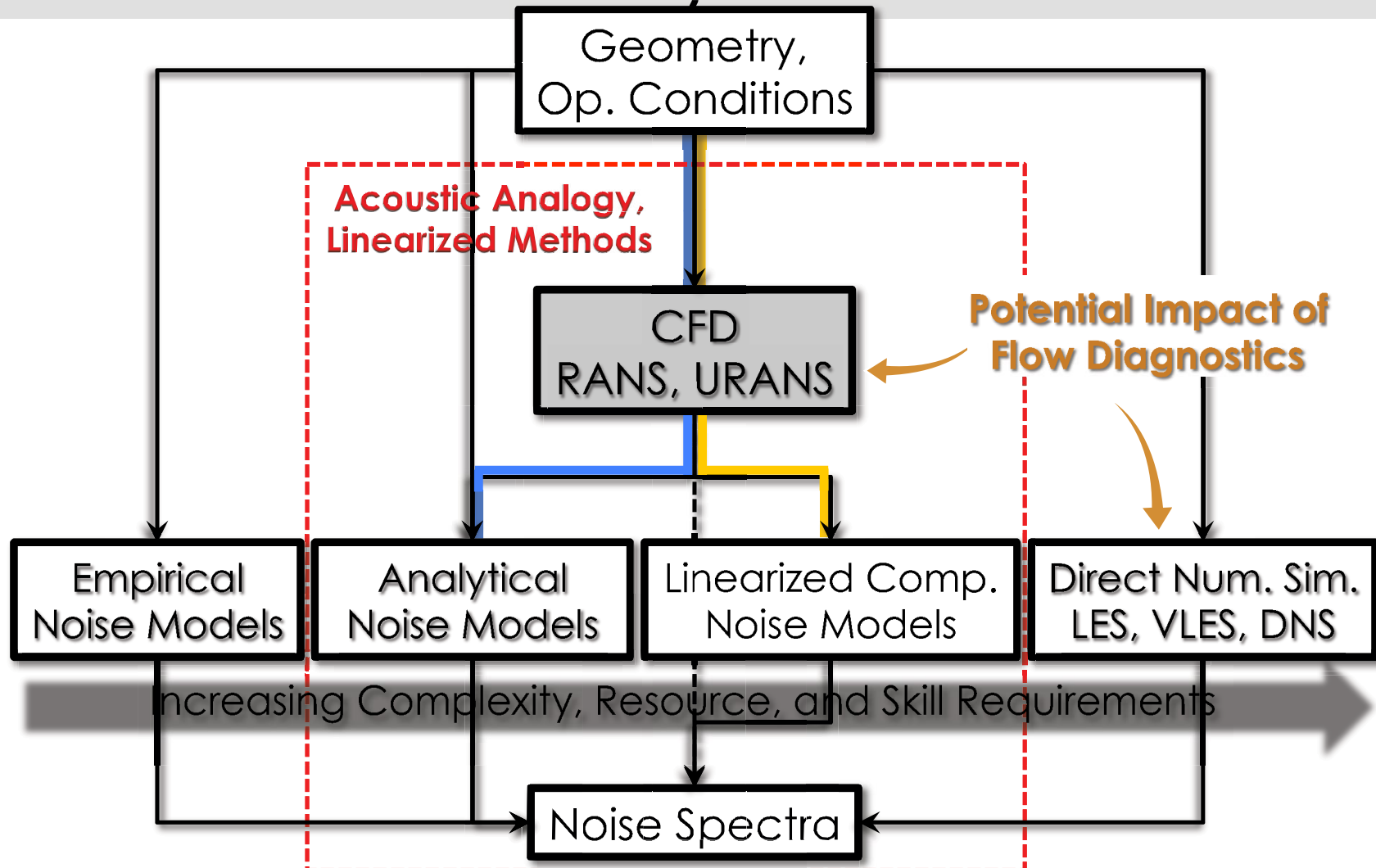




# Noise Prediction Strategies



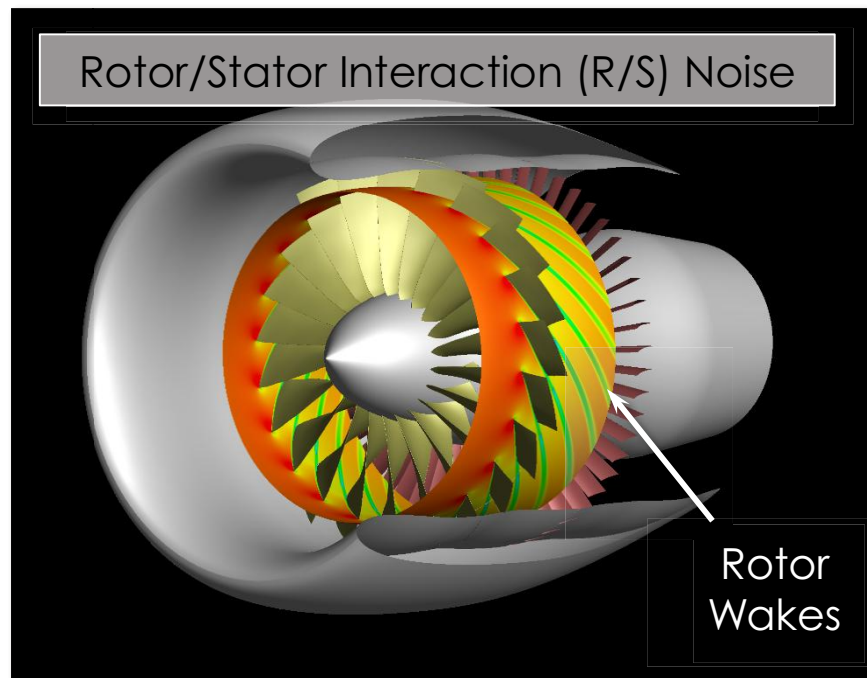
- Noise prediction schemes run the gamut from empirical to direct simulation of unsteady flow inclusive of acoustics.



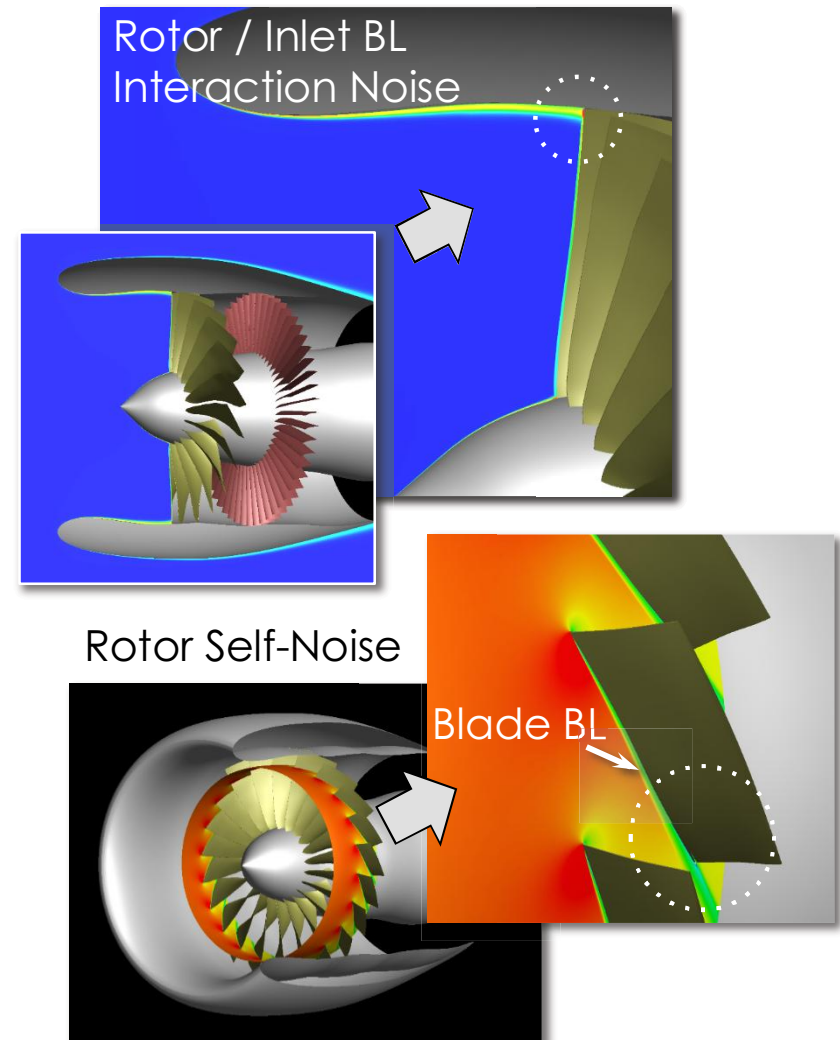
# Fan Noise



- Principal mechanism of fan noise is the interaction of the fan wake with the outlet guide vanes (OGVs).



Tone & Broadband Noise Source

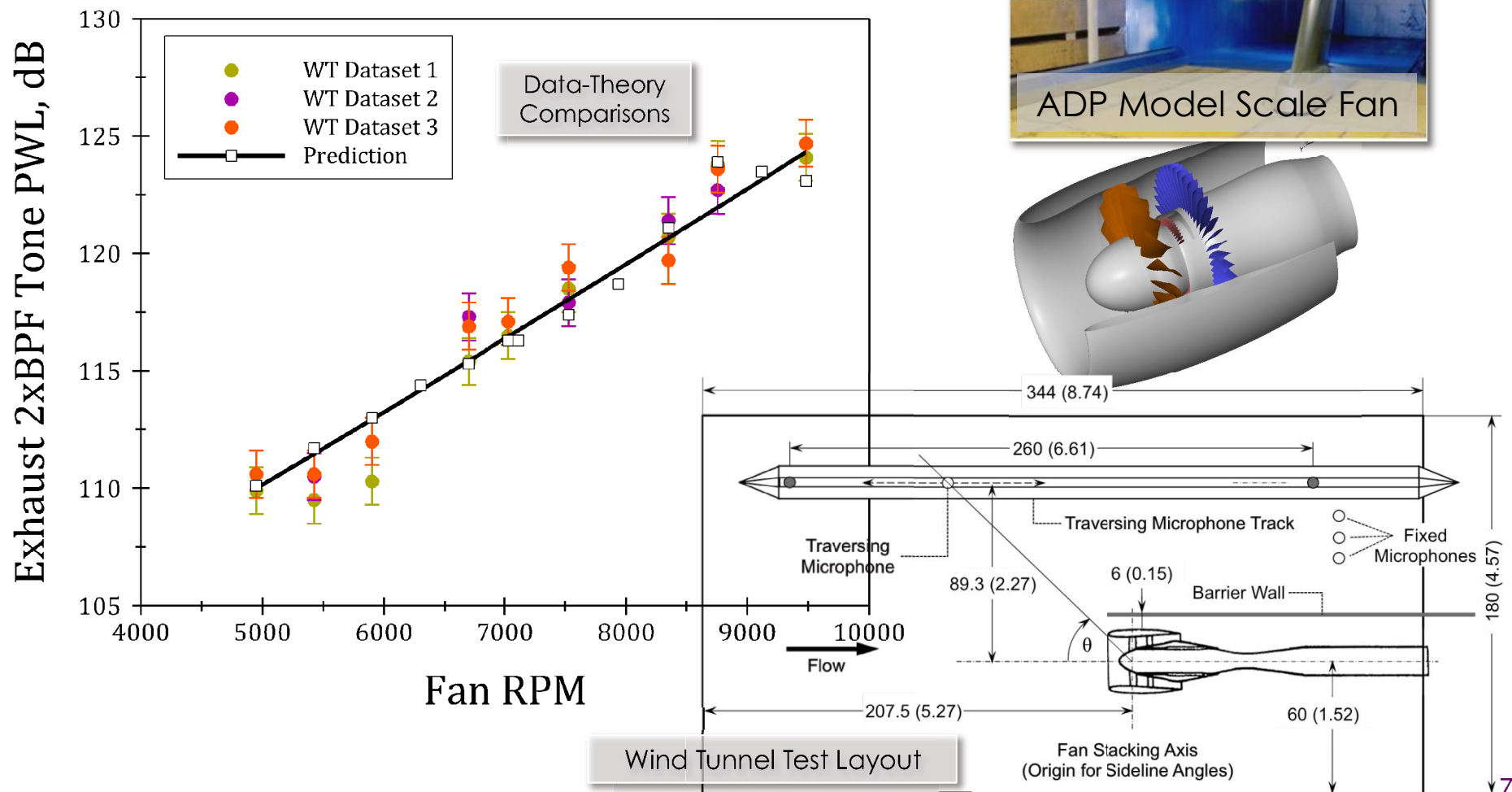
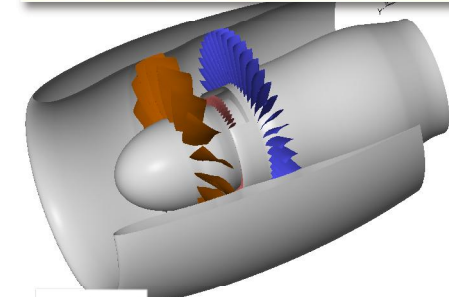


Broadband Noise Sources

# Ex1: Fan R/S Tone Noise



- RANS for Aerodynamics
- Linearized Euler for Acoustics

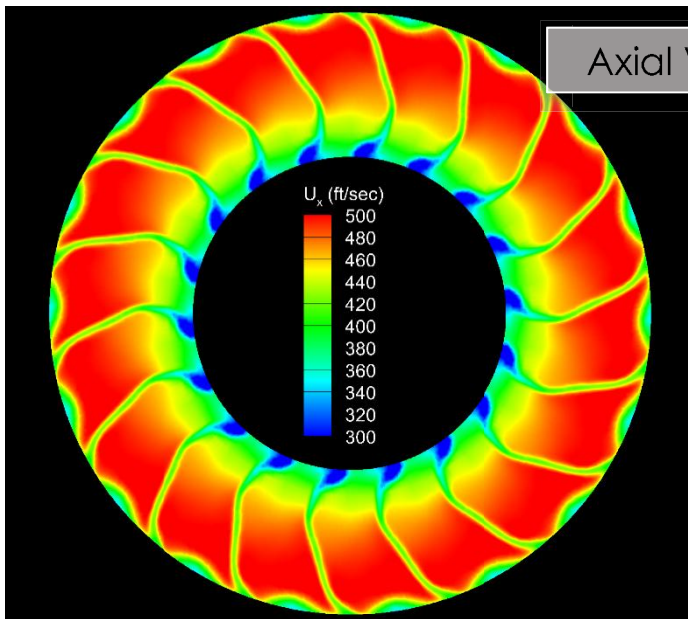
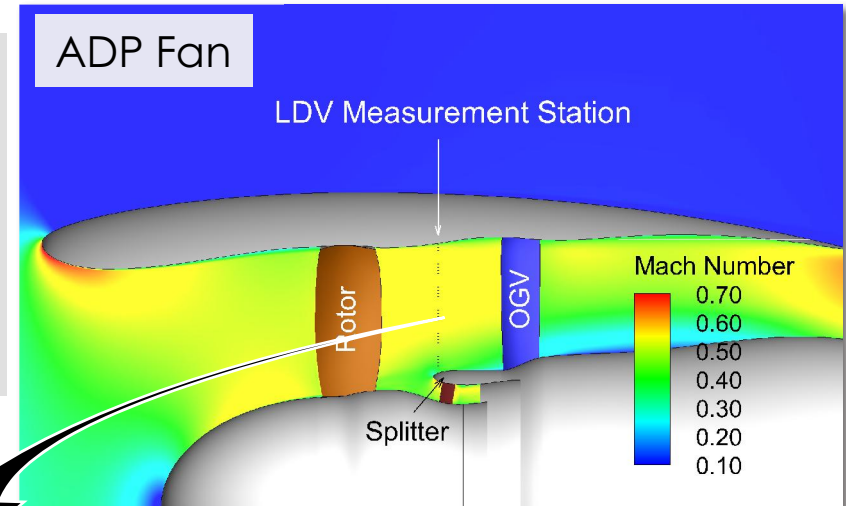




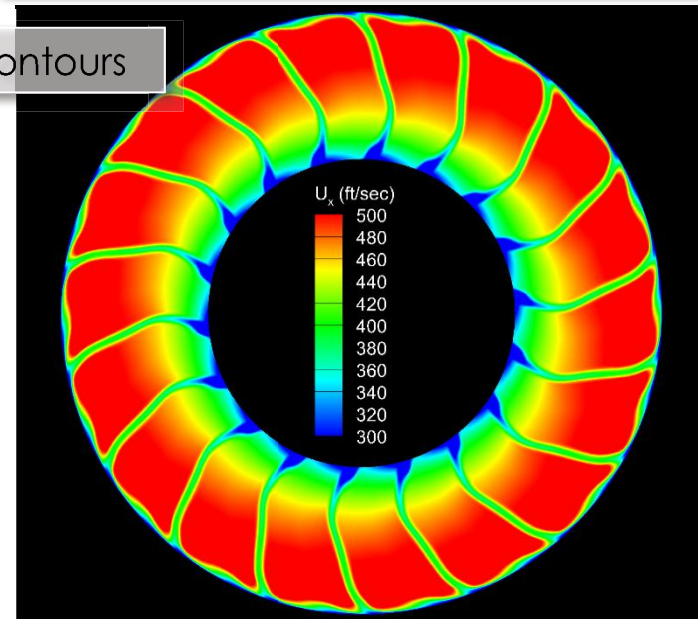
# Fan Mean Wake Measurement



- Using 2-component LDV technique, rotor flowfield downstream of the splitter lip was measured. The results were compared with the CFD.



LDV

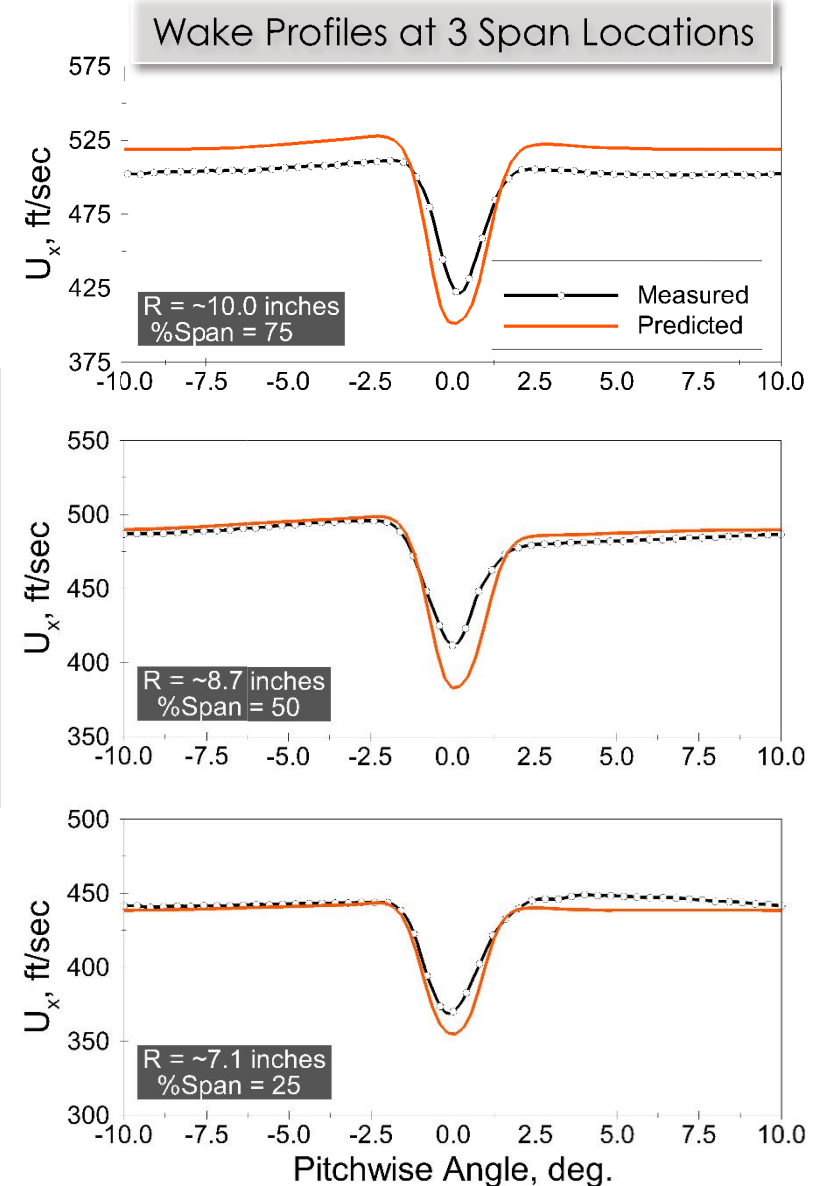


CFD (RANS)

# Comparison of Wake Profiles



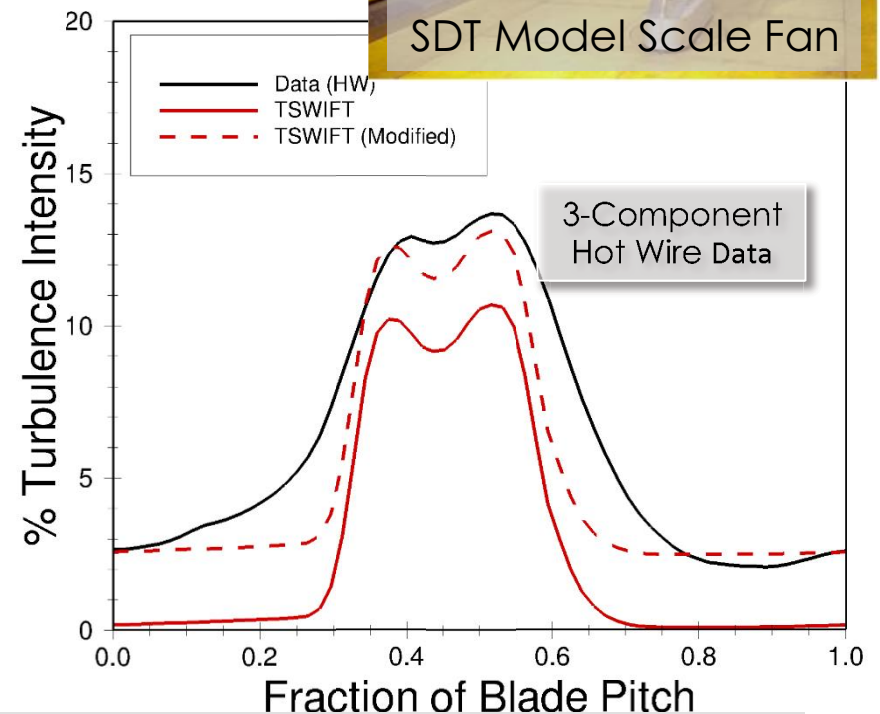
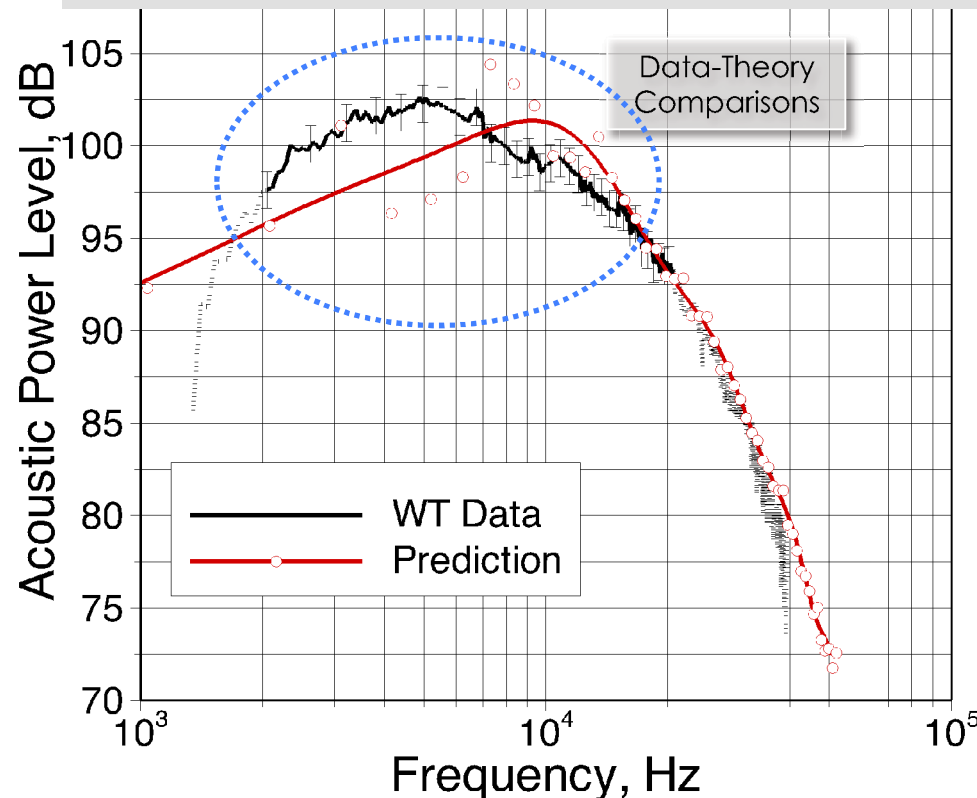
- Data-theory comparisons for the wake profiles indicate that the harmonic content of wake were not consistently captured across the span by the RANS simulations.



# Ex2: Fan R/S Broadband Noise



- RANS for Turbulence Intensity & Length Scale
- Analytical for Acoustics

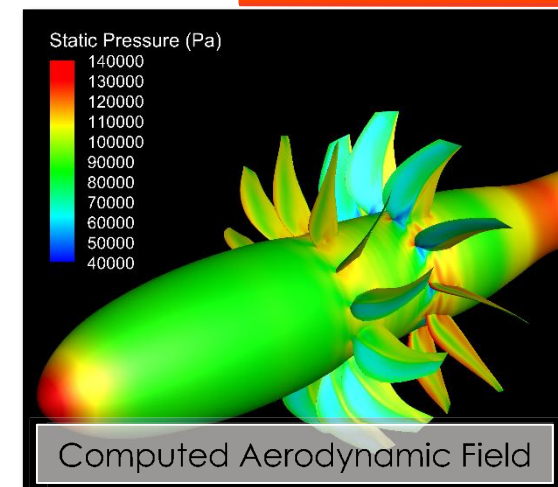
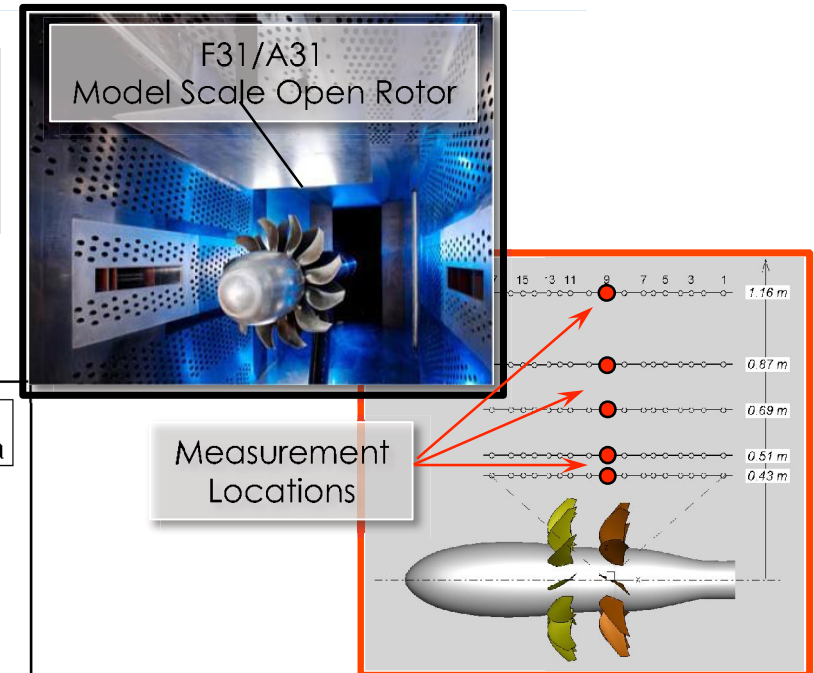
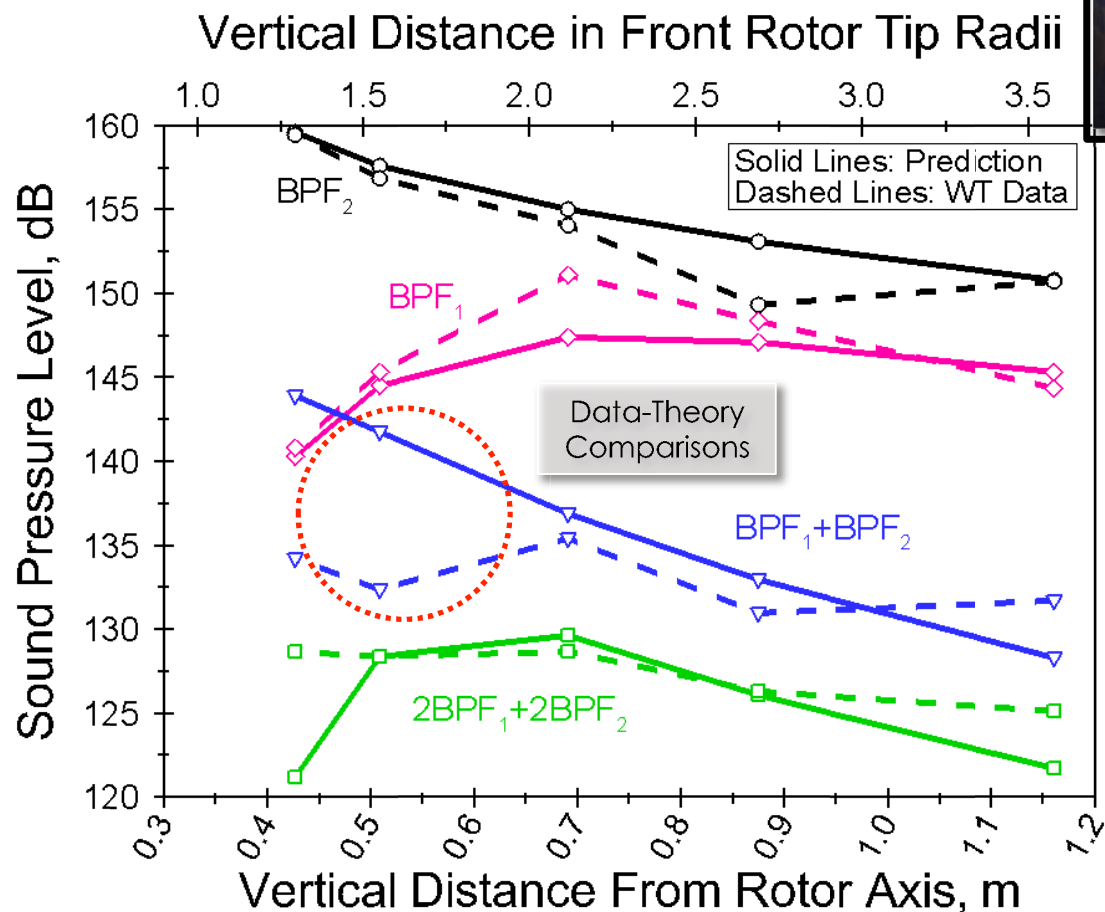


- Comparisons of turbulence intensity profiles indicate that RANS models under-predicted rotor turbulence levels.

# Ex2: Open Rotor Noise Modeling



- URANS for Aerodynamics
- Acoustic Analogy for Acoustics



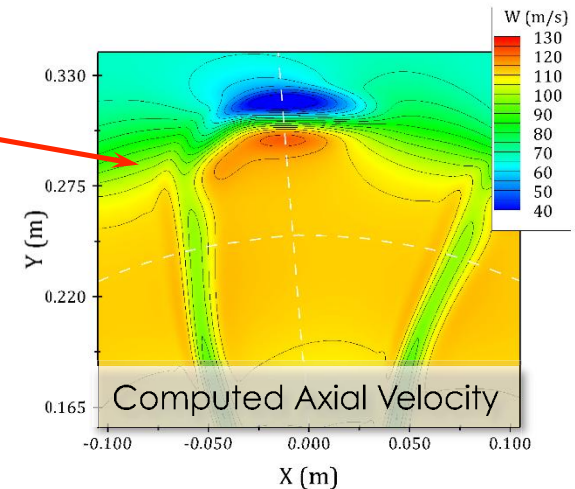
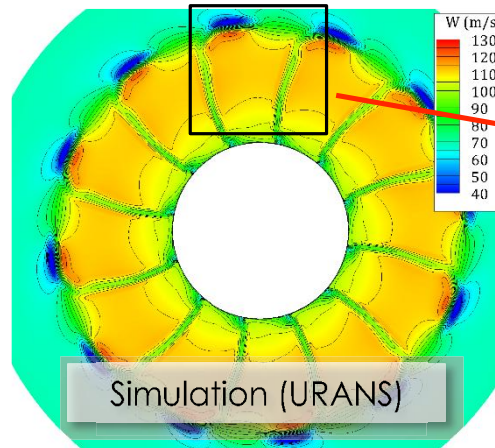
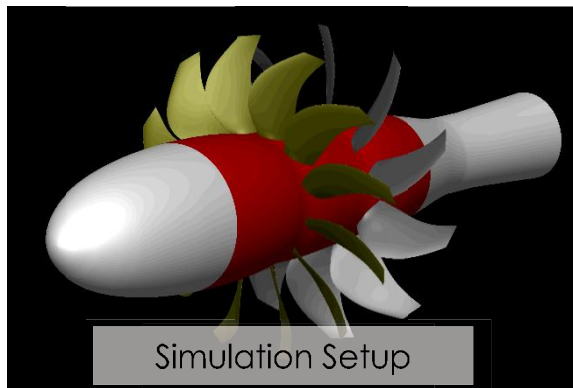


# Rotor Flowfield Measurement

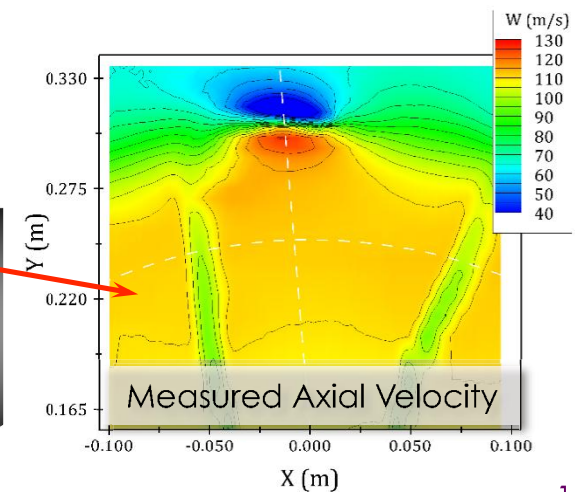
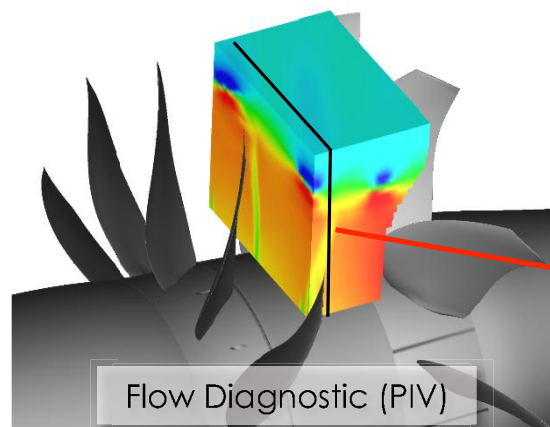


- Using 3-component PIV technique, the intra-rotor velocity field was mapped and the data were compared w. CFD.

Simulation



Experiment

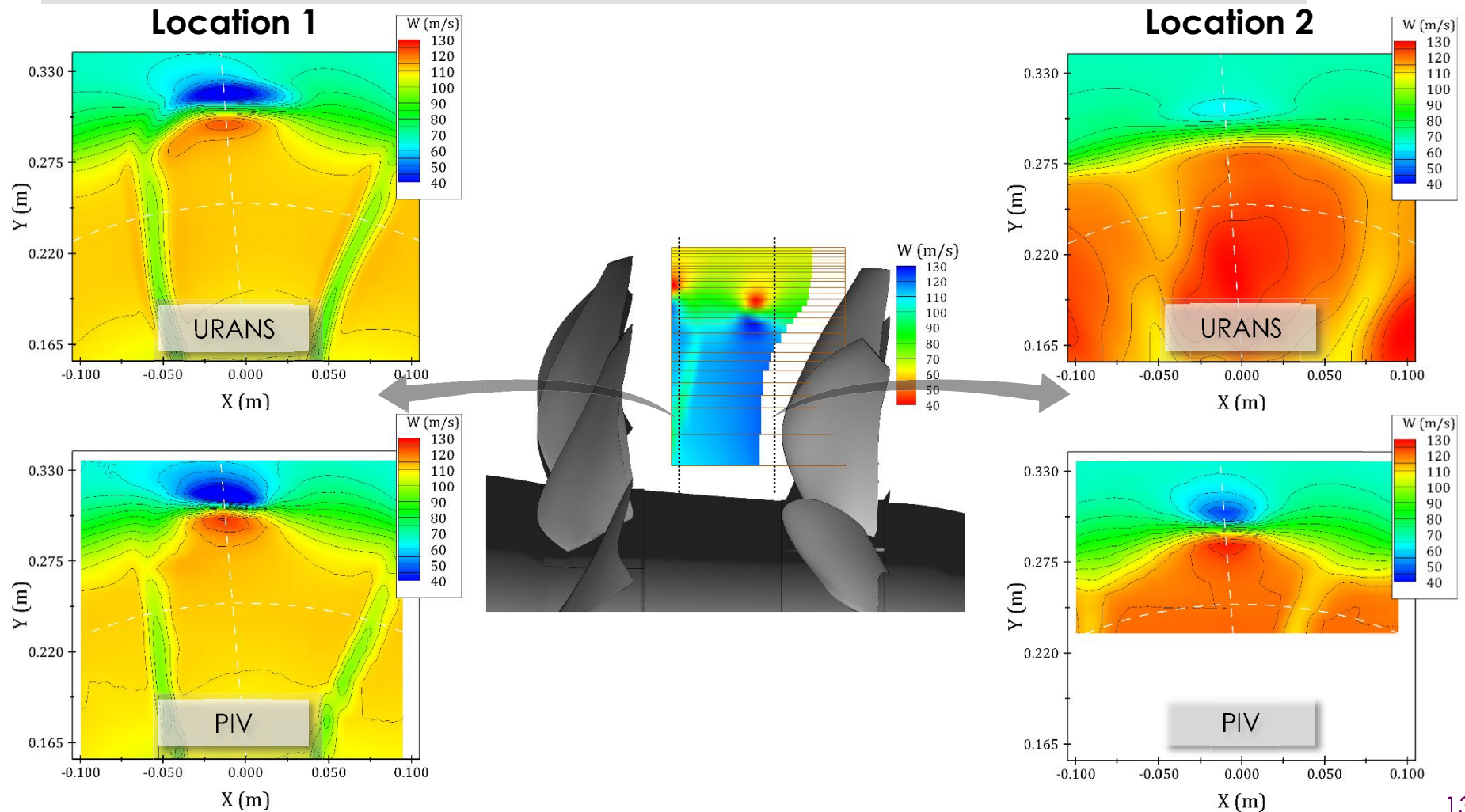




# Open Rotor Noise Modeling



- Comparisons were carried out at two axial stations, one near the front rotor and one near the aft rotor.

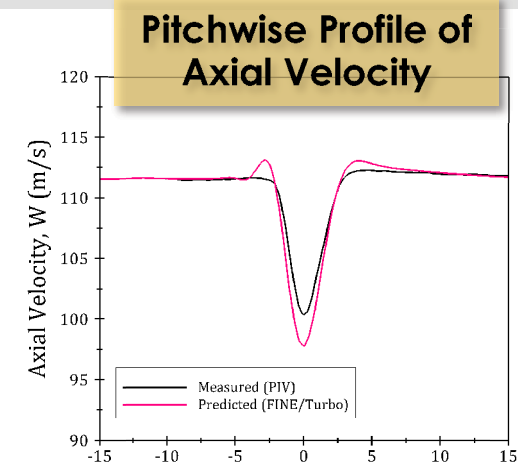
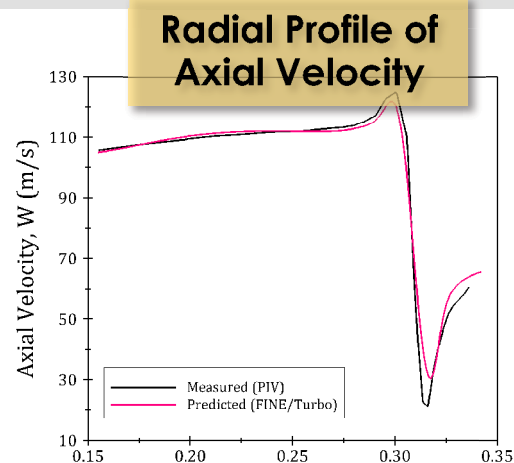


# Open Rotor Noise Modeling

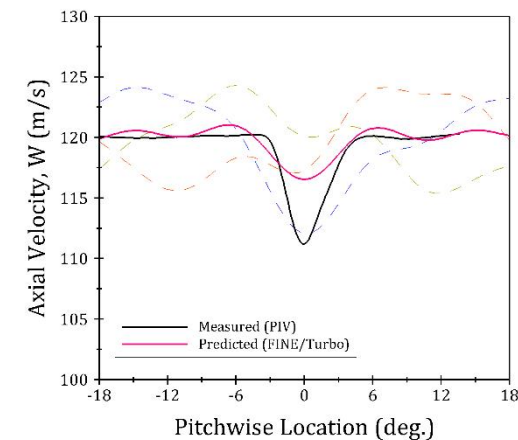
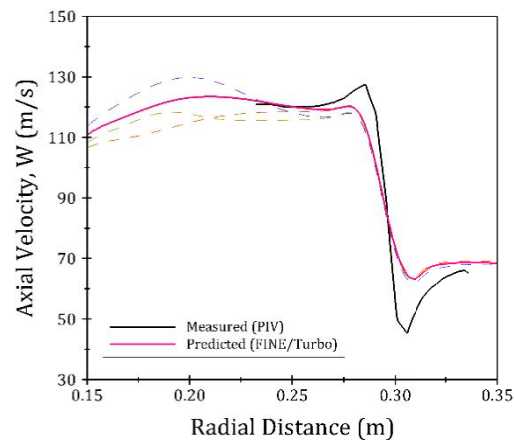


- Measurements indicated the strong influence of the rear rotor potential field on the wake of the front rotor. This could be the cause of interaction tone level discrepancies.

**Location 1**  
(Near the Front Rotor)



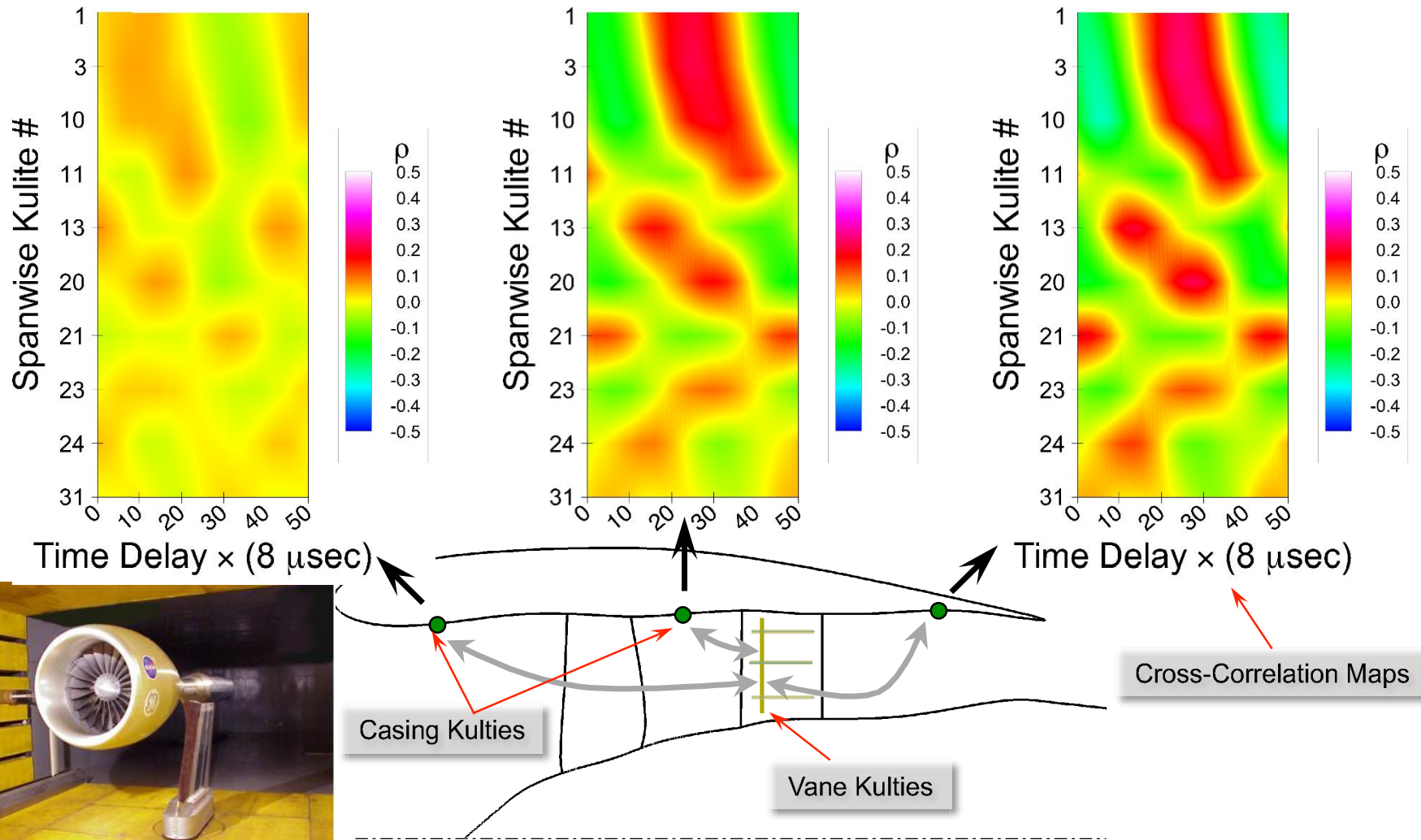
**Location 2**  
(Near the Aft Rotor)



# Noise Source Diagnostics



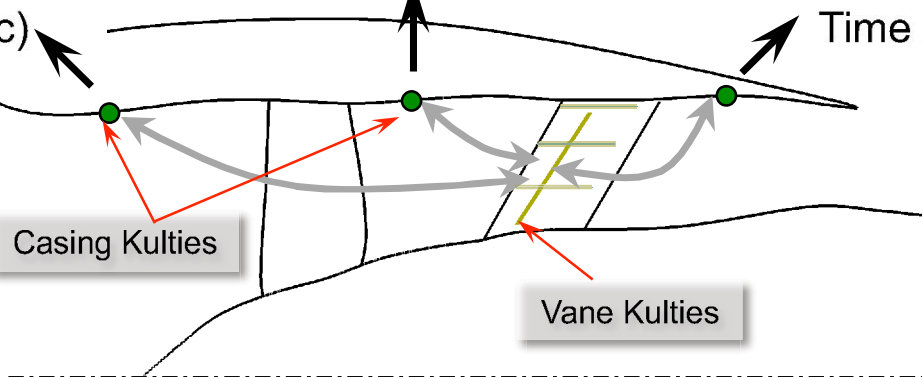
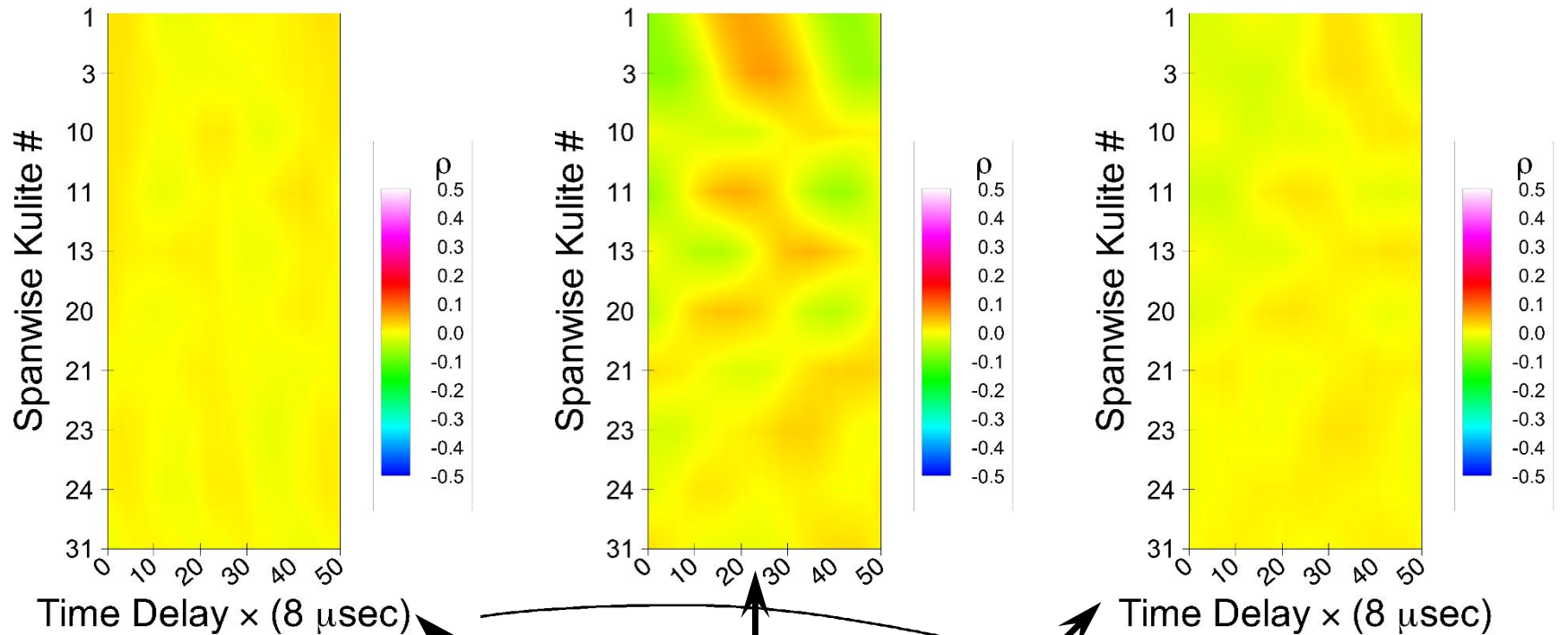
- In-Duct Analysis of Rotor/Stator Interaction Noise



# Noise Source Diagnostics



- Effect of OGV Sweep on Tone Noise



Cross-Correlation Maps



# Modeling/Diagnostics Synergy

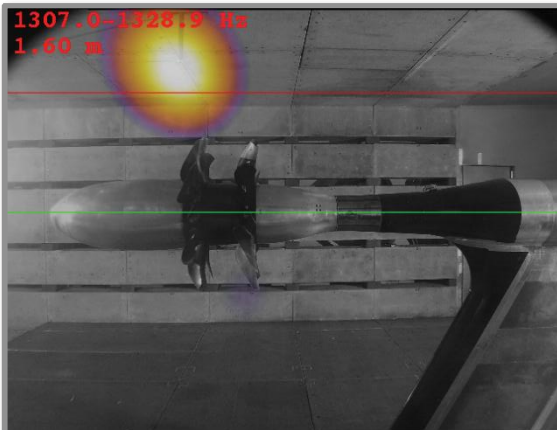


- Prediction can provide insight for understanding the measurements.

Low Speed  
Wind Tunnel Test

F31/A31 Open Rotor

Beamforming Maps  
(Measured Data)



Beamforming Maps  
(Predictions)



Front Rotor Tone BPF<sub>1</sub>

Aft Rotor Tone BPF<sub>2</sub>

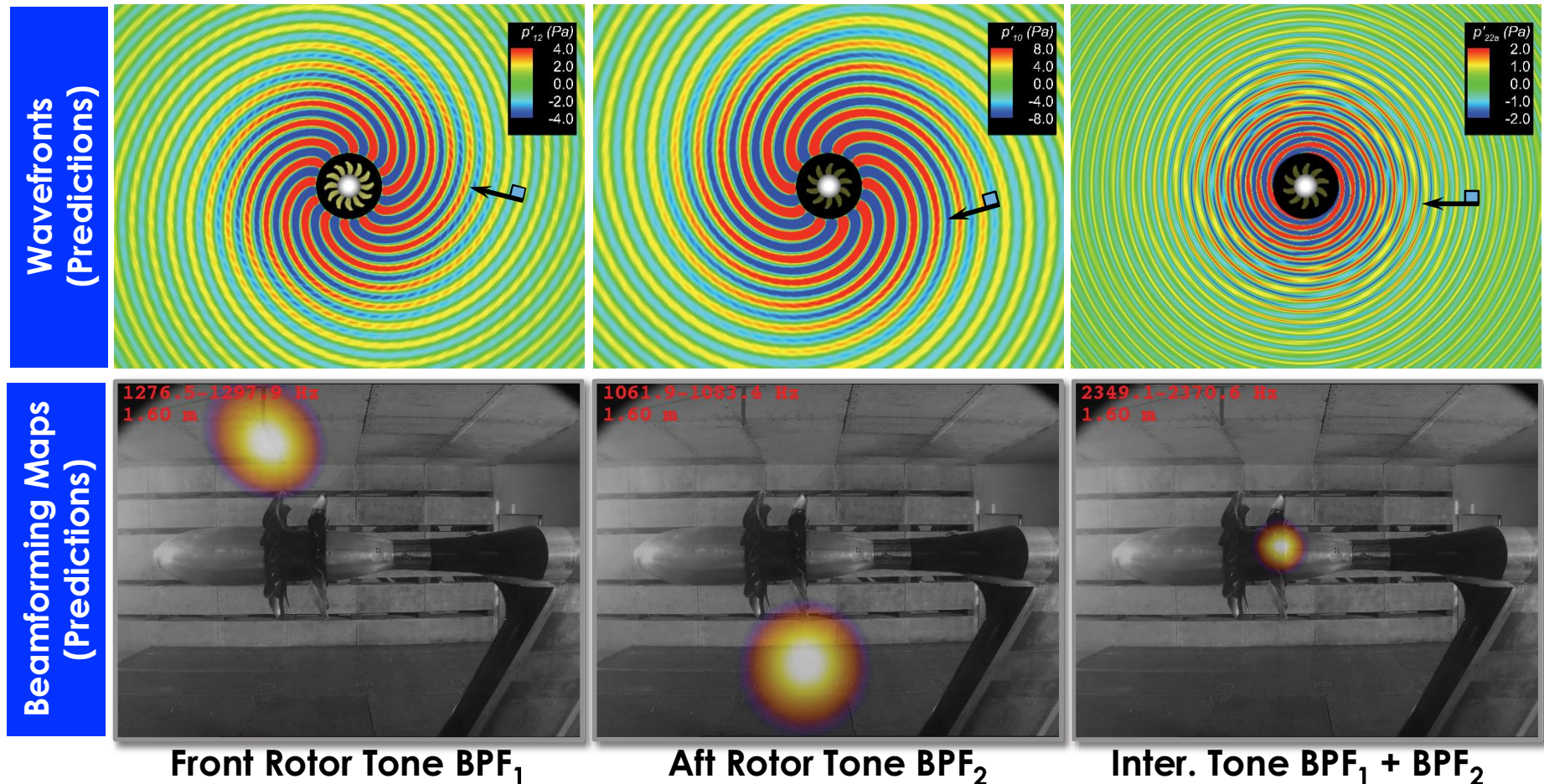
Inter. Tone BPF<sub>1</sub> + BPF<sub>2</sub>



# Modeling/Diagnostics Synergy



- Computed acoustic field provided the clue for interpreting the phased array maps.



# Summary



- **Flow diagnostics ...**
  - are invaluable in assessing modeling strategies/tools for predicting noise from realistic turbomachinery components.
  - provide information that can be used to troubleshoot noise prediction tools and isolate the shortcomings of aerodynamic and/or acoustic models.
  - can be used to validate (or disprove) accepted noise generation mechanisms.
  - should be used synergistically with modeling tools to gain insight into the predicted or measured results.



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**Questions?**